

REMARKS

In paragraph 1 of the Action, it was requested to add "Prior Art" to Figs. 10-12. The drawings have been amended.

In paragraph 2 of the Action, it was held that the IDS filed on May 6, 2005 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3) because it does not include a concise explanation of the relevance. However, it was stated in the cover sheet of filing IDS dated May 6, 2005 that "Each non-English language reference was cited in the corresponding International search report or discussed in the present specification. A copy of the foreign search together with an English language version thereof, is attached for the Examiner's information."

In particular, Japanese Publications No. 60-146887, No. 59-152480 and 60-54993 were cited in the PCT Search Report with the categories. Also, Japanese Publication No. 62-42390 is explained from page 2, line 2 to page 5, line 2 of the specification with reference to Figs. 10 and 11 attached to the present application. Therefore, please consider these references filed as IDS. For clearly understanding Japanese Publications No. 60-146887, No. 59-152480 and No. 60-54993, partial translations of these publications are attached herewith.

In paragraph 4 of the Action, claims 1 and 6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Matsumoto. In paragraph 8 of the Action, claims 1-6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito in view of Matsumoto and applicant's admitted prior art.

In view of the rejections, claim 1 has been amended, and claims 3 and 4 have been canceled. Claims 5 and 6 have been editorially amended. Also, new claims 7 and 8 have been filed.

As clearly recited in claim 1 now amended, an electronic watch comprises a dial having an upper surface, a solar cell arranged in a ring shape and having a photovoltaic area disposed substantially

vertically with respect to the dial, a light leading portion provided integrally at a peripheral edge of the dial, and a light permeable dial trim ring arranged at the peripheral edge of the dial.

In the invention, the light leading portion is configured such that a thickness of the dial is reduced from a radially inner side to the peripheral edge thereof. Also, a part of the photovoltaic area of the solar cell and a part of the dial trim ring covering the photovoltaic area of the solar cell are arranged to be lower than the upper surface of the dial so that light from the light leading portion is irradiated to the part of the photovoltaic area of the solar located lower than the upper surface of the dial.

In the invention, since the light leading portion is provided at the peripheral edge of the dial, light on the dial can be lead to the photovoltaic area located under the upper surface of the dial. Accordingly, the solar cell can be located partly under the upper surface of the dial, and in this structure, the sufficient electricity can be obtained by the solar cell.

In regard to Matsumoto, it was held that "Matsumoto discloses an electronic watch with a solar cell (2 figure 4) which is arranged substantially vertically with respect to a dial, wherein a light leading portion (33 figure 4) is provided at a peripheral edge of the dial, a light permeable dial trim ring (34 figure) is arranged...."

However, 33, 34 referred to as the light leading portion and the light permeable dial trim ring in the Action are a part of a light guide means 30 formed integrally with a transparent top cover 12.

In the invention, the light leading portion is provided integrally at a peripheral edge of the dial, and is configured such that a thickness of the dial is reduced from a radially inner side to the peripheral edge thereof. In Matsumoto, a dial is a circular

face plate 11, which is flat and is located under hands 22, 23, as clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The light leading portion is not formed at the peripheral edge of the dial, as recited in claim 1.

Therefore, claim 1 is not anticipated by Matsumoto.

In paragraph 8 of the Action, it was held that "With respect to claim 1 Ito discloses an electronic watch with a solar cell (10 figure 3) which is arranged substantially vertically with respect to a dial (see 112 rejection to claim 1.)."

At first, there is no 112 rejection to claim 1 in the Action. If claim 1 is to be rejected 35 U.S.C. 112, please specify the portion to be clarified and provide the opportunity to amend claim 1.

Second, the solar cell 10 is disposed parallel to a windshield 34 and a movement supporting member 40. In the invention, the solar cell is arranged in a ring shape and has a photovoltaic area disposed substantially vertically with respect to the dial. The arrangement of the solar cell in Ito is entirely different from that of the present invention. Also, the movement supporting member 40 does not have the light leading portion of the invention.

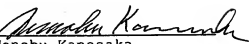
Therefore, Ito does not disclose or suggest the basic arrangement of the invention.

In the admitted prior art, the solar cell has a ring shape, but the light leading portion of the invention is not formed at the dial.

The cited references do not disclose or suggest the features of the invention. Especially, the cited references do not disclose or suggest the light leading portion disposed integrally at the peripheral edge of the dial. Therefore, even if the cited references are combined, claims of the invention are not obvious from the cited references.

Reconsideration and allowance are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully Submitted,

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